WIFE OF A BONAPARTE.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF NA-POLEON'S YOUNG BROTHER.

How the General and Emperor Became Connected with American Relatives. Betsy Patterson's Peculiar Position in French History.

The late Prince Napoleon was the son of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon the Great. This fact brings nearer to us that great series of events beginning with "a whiff of grapeshot" and ending with Waterloo. His death, moreover, has a peculiar vivid interest for Americans, be cause it recalls the story of the first love of his father, Jerome, for a young American girl, Betsy Patterson, of Baltimore.

It is a sad tale of romance, imperial ambition and diplomacy. Napoleon had already won undying fame in Italy when his young brother, Jerome, was but twelve years of age. He soon entered the French navy, for it was his great brother's ambition to make of him a fighter on the seas fit to cope with Nelson. It was an English frigate that destroyed this plan by driving the French frigate bearing Jerome into American waters. At Baltimore Jerome fell madly in love with and married Elizabeth, the beautiful daughter of William Patterson, a rich merchant, and an Irishman by birth. Elizabeth, or Betsy, as she was called, had a consuming ambition, and when friends opposed the marriage she said, "I would rather be the wife of a brother of Napoleon for one hour than the

wife of any other man for life." Napoleon was highly displeased with this match, because he already saw himself on the throne and wished his brothers to marry only "blue bloods." Jerome and his wife only learned of the establishment of the empire when about to sail from New York to beg the forgiveness of the first consul. They learned at the same time that both Jerome and his brother, Lucien, were debarred from the line of succession for marrying against Napoleon's wishes. Nevertheless the young couple, still hoping forgiveness and advancement, sailed for Lisbon in 1805.

HISTORY OF "BO." There Jerome was arrested and taken to France, after a tearful adieu and protestations of everlasting fidelity to his wife, who was not allowed to land. She sent a message to the emperor which tickled him im-

"Tell the emperor," she said, "that Mme. Bonaparte demands her rights as a member of the imperial family." She proceeded to England, where a boy

was soon born to her and christened Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Jerome, the father, proceeded to Paris, little thinking that he would never see Betsy again save as a stranger and with another wife upon

Napoleon positively refused to recognize the marriage, but promised Betsy an annual pension of \$12,000, providing she would return to America and renounce the name of Bonaparte, which conditions she accepted.

Her husband, Jerome, thus separated from her, was compelled by his brother to marry Catharine, the daughter of the king of Wurtemburg. Soon after he was made king of Westphalia. He then sent to America for Botsy's child, "Bo"—an abpreviation of Bonaparte. She refused to give him up, and in reply to the offer from her husband of a ducal crown, with an income of \$40,000 a year, she sent back the scornful message: "Westphalia is too small for two queens; besides, I already receive \$12,000 a year from the emperor, and I would rather be protected by the wings of the eagle than be dependent on the bill of a goose,"

She ever afterward spoke with contempt of her husband, although "Bo" frequently visited his father's family in Europe, where he was treated as a son and a brother, his half sister, Princess Mathilde, being especially fond of him. Afterward "Bo" married a Baltimore lady, causing his mother, Madame Betsy, great anger by doing so. His cousin, Emperor Napoleon III, invited him to France, where he was legitimized and received as a member of the family. His half brother, the son of Jerome by Catharine, quarreled with the emperor, and there was at one time a strong intention to make "Bo" the heir presumptive, but ultimately "Bo" was declared ineligible.

BETSY'S POSITION. He declined a duchy, refusing the condidon attached of surrendering the name of Bonaparte. On the death of King Jerome n 1860 his American wife, Betsy Patterson, contested his will. She was, however, refused a share of his property.

The letters show a great contempt for her native land. She wrote to her father

from Florence in 1829 as follows: "A parent cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear, and you found that you could not make a sow's ear of a silk purse. It was impossible to bend my talents and my ambition to the obscure destiny of a Baltimore housekeeper, and it was absurd to attempt it after I had married the brother of an emperor. I had not the meanness of spirit to descend from such elevation to the deplorable condition of being the wife of an American.

"I often tried to reason myself into the courage necessary to commit suicide when I contemplated a long life to be passed in a trading town, where everything was disgusting to my tastes, and where everything contrasted so strongly with my

"I never could have degraded myself by marriage with people who, after 1 had married a prince, became my inferiors. "The Americans themselves had sense

and good taste enough to feel that I had risen above them, and have always treated me with the respect and deference due to a superior. "When I first heard that my son could

condescend to marry any one in Baltimore I nearly went mad. "I repeat that I would have starved, died, rather than marry any one in Balti-

In her old age Betsy's constant compan ions were a carpet bag and a red umbrella, the color of the Napoleonic dynasty. "Bo' died in 1870. His mother survived till 1879 dying at the age of ninety-four years, and leaving a fortune of \$1,500,000 to Bo's two

sons, Jerome and Charles J. Bonaparte. Charles J. married Miss Nellie Day, of Boston, who is a granddaughter of Mr. James C. Dunn, a merchant of Boston.-Philadelphia Press.

The Ventriloquist on the Elevated. 'All out for Fifty-ninth street" rang out in an elevated train the other evening. The people, who were on their way home after a day of toil, started up and made for the door, but discovered to their surprise that not the Fifty-ninth street station, but only the Twenty-third street one had been

"What does this mean?" a chorus of voices asked the brakeman, and the owners of the voices glared at the uniformed em-

ploye. "Don't know. I never called out Fifty-

The perplexed passengers returned to their seats and were soon hidden behind their newspapers. When the train pulled up at the next station at Twenty-eighth street, the announcement rang out again, "All out for Fifty-ninth street."

The conductor became enraged, and looked about eagerly to discover the miscreant, but the people in the car, understanding then that a ventriloquist was among them, burst out laughing. They dropped their papers and scanned faces to find out who it was that by throwing his loud voice to the platform of the car, had succeeded in playing the joke. At each

same thing up to Fifty-ninth street, where I got off, and all that time he remained ndiscovered. Thus is prosaic life in the metropolis occasionally enlivened.—Epoch.

INCIDENTS OF AFRICAN TRAVEL. Communication with Poreign Servants by

Gesticulation Is Amusing. Tips and gesticulations go a great way in making foreign servants understand se who do not speak their language, but they do not always succeed, and tiresome though amusing adventures are often the result.

When we first traveled in India we knew very little Hindustani, and on arriving at s palatial but very comfortless hotel at Jubbulpore I wanted a small pitcher of hot water to bathe an injury on my little finger. We knew that chola was "small" and garrum "warm," but we could not think of the Hindustani for "water." At last I thought I had made the bearer understand what I wanted. After waiting some time he returned, looking well pleased with himself at so easily guessing my wishes, and, placing a small cup of tea at my side, bowed profoundly, and was about to leave the room when I called him back and tried again to explain.

This time we had to wait still longer, but presently we heard a thumping on the stairs and a deal of gasping and groaning, and then three men appeared carrying a most enormous caldron of boiling water.

Our next journey was to Allahabad, and on reaching the station at dawn we hired a carriage and told the coachman in our best Hindustani to drive to the nearest hotel. We soon stopped at the entrance of a large house and a well dressed European opened the carriage door for us and politely helped us out.

"I am glad you have come so early," he said, "for you will have plenty of time to see everything, and I assure you I can show you some very handsome pieces of furniture. What will you look at first?" "After traveling all night we are too tired and hungry to look at anything at present," I answered sharply, "but will you show us into the best bedroom you've

got and send us some breakfast imme-

dintely?" The man stared at me in utter astonishment and turned to Mr. Ker for an explanation. After a time we found out our mistake. The house was not a hotel but a private residence, and the furniture was about to be sold at auction. The European, whom we had mistaken for the hotel manager, was the adctioneer. So our Hin-

dustani had been again at fault. In west Africa I twice quite unintentionally offended the natives most grievously. Directly a steamer arrives at a port the ne groes swarm around her in cantes, offering skins, grass mats, etc., for sale, and I always took this opportunity of sketching them. Once one of the men wore a very extraordinary wig, and in my anxiety to have a good look at it I must have let my drawing block and pencil be seen, for he caught sight of what I was doing, and tearing off his wig in terror he called out wildly:

"No put me in book, white mami! Me good man! No put me in book!" He evidently thought that I was work-

ing some evil spell over him. Another time an Ashantee woman on our steamer saw me sketching her, and she complained most bitterly to the captain that I had made her very ill. She said that I had given her a frightful pain in her head, and that she had to lie down all

the afternoon. But I think the funniest thing that ever happened to me was at Old Calabar. We had sent our clothes to be washed there, and when the washerwoman brought them back she coolly told me that she had kept one or two of my garments, for she liked them so much that she could not part with them. She asked me what she should give me for them. I told her I could not possibly sell my underclothing as curiosi ties. However, she got them for nothing, for our steamer was just sailing for England, so I had no means of insisting upon their return.-Mrs. David Ker in Epoch.

He Didn't Mind.

A good story is told of Bay Middleton, whose name in England is a household word for jokes and escapades of all kinds, It seems that in the house was a guest who, for some reason, did not bring a smoking jacket with him, and committed the heinous offense of appearing in the smoking room in a dress coat. Bay Middleton vowed vengeance against him, and promised him that if he repeated the ofnse he would tear the coat from his back. The following night the man appeared in the smoking room very late, wearing, as usual, his evening coat.

He took his position before the fireplace, with his arms on the mantelpiece, gazing contemplatively into the fire and presenting his coat tails in a tempting fashion to Bay Middleton. The offer could not be refused, and Bay seized the coat tails and split the coat up to the collar. The victim never moved or said a word. The joke seemed to fall flat. Some one asked he of jection, upon which he said:

"Why should I? As I came down stairs I went into Bay's room and put on his even-ling coat."—New York World.

I went into Bay's room and put on his even-hootin' 'n' a-hollerin' 'n' abusin' or him all the way! They even tore the limbs off'n

German Stoves.

The old Germans, themselves almost as ancient as the Romans, made the first metal stove. It was on the outside of the house to be warmed. But while that may seem like a curious place to put your stove your smiles may vanish when you are informed that one end of the stove projected into the room. The firing was done on the outside, and it must have been a most unwelcome thing indeed then to get up first in the morning and start a fire in the stove. The ashes were taken from the bed without being scattered over the carpet, and the business end of the contrivance which reached into the room did all the good our present stoves can accomplish, excepting that they lost more heat than do these .--Chicago Herald.

The Tallest German Soldier. Until quite lately, Captain Pluskow, of the First regiment of Guards, had been considered the biggest man in the German army. He measured over eighty inches in height. But a short time since a young Rhinelander joined the Fifth regiment of Foot Guards, as a "one year's volunteer," who attains the colossal height of over 7 feet 4% inches. Since 1850 the First regiment of Guards has not had so tall a man. At that time they had a man who was so tall that everything, even his bedstead, had to be made especially for him. His accoutrements are preserved still among

the curios of the regiment.—Leisure Hour. An active poison is present in stale milk, cream and cheese, and is known as tyrotoxicon. It has been found in sweet milk not properly cooled, in eysters stewed with milk, in cream puffs and in old cheese, thus directly pointing to its habitat in milk. In most instances iliness has been traced to some such condition as the mingling of milk over a day old with that newly drawn, the use of milk or cream over twenty-four hours old, the use of utensils imperfectly cleaned, the use of milk kept in damp, ill ventilated places.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GIRL'S FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.

Enraged Wild Cat Thrown Down Precipice by Her Fair Antagonist. The story was brought to Pueblo, Col., by a messenger from up in the mountains of a thrilling adventure which befell Nora, the daughter of one of the settlement's leading members. She is a devoted ornithologist, and had captured an eaglet from a nest in the top of a tall oak, back of Quarry peak, a long ledge crowned ridge, distant half a mile from her home. On her return from the trip to the cyrle she determined to cross the crest of the ridge and descend the crags instead of making a circuit, as she had done in the ascending. The ledge does not average more than forty feet in height, but was so steep as to be

most impassable. She had discovered two places, however, where she could make the descent, and started down the perilous route. There was one place in the descent where she must drop from the edge of one rock to the top of another six feet below. Strapping the eaglet to her shoulders, she made her way skillfully and safely, and had just dropped from the overhanging ledge of one "step" in the stairway to the landing be-neath when a plaintive, half human cry reached her ears, seeming to come from the base of the crag beneath. A great branching oak, with limbs shadowing the jagged rocks and almost touching them, had grown up from below. She peeped cautionsly over the precipice down through the foliage, not daring to make the slight-

est noise and almost fearing to breathe.

She could see nothing. The prolonged monning caterwaul was that of a young panther. The fair hunter had no weapon with her except a small knife and a pocket revolver—a mere toy—and with panthers quickly decided that the knife was equally as good a defense as the revolver. She cast her eyes wistfully into the limbs above and then down over the precipice to-

ward the jagged rocks below.

While bending over thus the shadows of some flying thing seemed to pass over her; there was an ominous rattle of loosened stones above and a rustling shock among the upper branches of the tree. Then on the instant another shrill scream, which now seemed to come up triumphantly from the foot of the ledge, and was answered by a snarling cry from the tree top. The girl knew just what had happened, and crouched quite limp and faint from

fright upon the shelf of the rock. For a few moments she dared not look upward. Then another snarl and ripping of the bark drew her eyes irresistibly. At the sight which met her gaze she shrank and cowered closer to the ledge from which she had just before dropped. The old panther was there, the mother of the young one at the base of the ledge. Swaying to and fro, she clung to a branch and glared fiercely on the intruder, her white fangs gleaming as the red lips quivered above them. The long, lithe, brown body lay along the limb as the creature prepared for a downward

For some moments the beast kept ber threatening attitude. At length, awed or puzzled by the steady eyes of the girl, she turned as if to go up the ledge. But just then the yearning cry of the young one came up from below, and with a spring the mother leaped to the stony platform

beside the girl. With an involuntary cry of horror the mountaineer's daughter kicked with her heavy shoes full into the panther's face with such force as to push her over the edge. But even then, whirling about, the animal caught her dress and drew the girl after it. As she slid off Nora caught hold of the branch of the tree with one hand. The other hand, with the knife in it, struck out for the assallant, and by good fortune hit the creature's eye. Whether the socket was pierced and the bean stabled, or whether, blinded with pain, the fall was awkwardly made and broke the animal's back, could not be told, but, howling with anger, she loosed her hold and fell down the ledges and lay fifty feet below, dead. The panther's carcass was brought in the next day by her father.-Cor. St. Louis

Bible Criticism.

"Speaking of preaching, misquoting and misinterpretation of Scripture," remarked a story telling Maine Yankee the other evening, "ministers aren't the only class of persons using Bible language that construe or explain it to the confusion of their

hearers. "I remember Uncle John S-, a pious, good hearted man of forty years ago, in Cumberland county, Me., who, while uttering an exhortation in a prayer meeting. alluded feelingly to the persecution and contemptuous treatment suffered by Jesus at the hands of the Jews, and illustrated his thought by the instance of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, attended by a large

concourse of friendly disciples. "Said he: 'My friends, what outrajis things them old Jews use't ter dew to the gentle Saviour, when he was a-duin all he could to cure 'em of ther sickness 'n' bring 'em ter life, 'n' a feedin' the pore, starvin' souls with the merackerlus bread, 'n' how the split coat why he did not make any ob- patient he was when they mistreated him so? Jest think of his ridin' inter J'rus'lum, 'n' bein' follered arter by a mob, a the trees and throwed 'em inter the road ahead on 'im. It was jest like them onfeelin' Jews; for they done it, I allus thought, jest a purpose to scare the colt!" -Lewiston Journal.

The late earl of Shaftesbury once lost his watch while walking in Whitechapel. He advertised his loss, as he valued his watch for certain associations. Within twenty-four hours his household was aroused by a violent ring and knock at the street door, and the wheels of a vehicle were heard hurrying away in the distance. On opening the front door a sack was found filled with something that moved. On examining the sack a boy of the Artful Dodger class was found, bound hand and foot and gagged. Round his neck was the missing watch, and underneath was a plaeard with the words: "Lock 'Im up, my lord; he's a disgrace to our profession; he orter known as bow yer lordship was free of the wud; gtv' im five years ard .- Yer Friends." The earl did not take the advice of his "friends." He reformed the Artful Dodger, and eventually he became a light of the London shoeblack brigade.-

A Free Wrestling Match.

As nearly as the spectators could judge it was a friendly wrestling bout between the black bears. There were four of them in a narrow cage in Central park. The smallest one was inclined to run things. He was particularly aggressive toward a bigger, blase looking bear, who seemed to want to be by himself and reflect. the little one amused himself with biting the other's ear the big fellow thought it was time to put an end to it. He brought his paw around and knocked the little fellow against the bars. They growled chal-lenges back and forth like professionals and then began to wrestle.

There was apparently a well understood agreement that there should be no biting nor striking. It was a wrestling bout without rules. The commotion attracted many people. A man with a little round paunch and thin legs put his flat crowned hat on the side of his head, thrust out two fingers and announced that he would referee the match. He called "time" and "foul" in a loud tone, and quoted the rules to the bears so that a white capped nurse nearly fainted with laughter. The bears were having no end of a good time. They rolled about in the cage and roared as loud as a Bowery actor in a melodrama. Once the big one hugged the little one so hard that his eyebalis seemed to start from his

head, but the ntitle fellow broke away and overturned his opponent. The spectators shricked with delight and applauded vigorously. A sparrow policeman came along swinging his club and wearing a heavy frown. He stalked up to the cage and stared dully and coldly at the wrestlers. The bears slunk back in their cages. The crowd melted away. The sparrow police-man jerked in his chin, shrugged his shoulders and stalked away.-New York Recorder.

An examination of the geological struc ture of the country through which the Ohio flows shows none but the extreme end of the valley to be of later age than the carboniferous. Portions are, indeed far older, but the area covered by these. though perhaps extensive enough to allow the development of some system of drainage, was never large enough to develop a co.,365 Canal St., New York. tributaries of the river, either from the north or the south, flows through regions more recent than the carboniferous, with the exception of the lower parts of the Ohio itself and of the Tennessee, which border on the quaternary. The lowest formation in the valley is the Cincinnati, which is just touched at single point, and only for a short distance, about twenty miles above the city.

It may be stated, then, that since the close of carboniferous time the river has flowed mainly in the same channel. The vast antiquity of the river in thus easily established, and the existence of the wide valley, with its broad bottom lands, is readily accounted for. The story of the river during the long period of preglacial time would be simple. For ages its waters were probably poured directly into the Gulf of Mexico, an arm of which extended northward into the continent at least as far as the present site of Cairo, Ills. In later time the Mississippi-Missouri began the formation of a delta, which, gradually extending, has left the Ohio a tributary merely of the mighty "Father of Waters." -Joseph F. James in Popular Science

Shrinking Cricket Flannels. Cricket flannels require more shrinking than any other material, because of the numerous cleansing processes they under go after leaving the tailors' hands. The best flannels are shrunk at the best clothworkers, which are situated in the west end of London. The "shrinking" itself is done by interweaving the flannels in beavy wet sheets, and letting them remain twenty-four hours. They are then hung upon rails to dry in rooms heated by hot pipes,

The next process is to fold them in specially prepared papers, which have a very glossy surface. They are then pressed, some firms using hydraulic, others large MT. PLEASANT hand presses, worked by eight to ten men. The more pressure the more "clothy" the feel. Cheap flannels are never shrunk, be cause they will not stand it. When being made up into wearing apparel they do not even make the acquaintance of the tailor's goose, as they would contract with the heat.-English Mechanic.

A CONTRAST.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun, And both were poor; Both sat with children, when the day was done About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud And shining moon: The other, with his head in sadness bowed,

One loved each tree and flower and singing bire On mount or plain; No music in the soul of one was stirred

By leaf or rain. One saw the good in every fellow man. And hoped the best; The other marveled at his Master's plan, And doubt confessed.

One, having beaven above and heaven below, Vas sutistied The other, discontented, lived in woe,

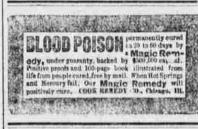
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MISCELLANEOUS. BAUER'S ORCHESTRA - MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, receptions, wed-dings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming ave., over Hulbert's music store. HORTON D. SWARTS - WHOLESALE lumber, Price building. Scranton, Pa. MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS' supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twins Warehouse, 130 Washington ave., Scranton,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE at 1233 Capous, svenus D. L. FOOTE, Agent FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 750 W. Linckawanna avenue.

Robinson's Sons'

LAGER BEER BREWERY

Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSENER

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CAPACITY 100,000 Bbls. Per Annum.

HASSON STARK.

AT THE OLD DEPOT HOTEL,
FACTORYVILLE,
is prepared to receive summer boarders and
furnish rigs for tourists to surrounding towns
and summer resorts.

A Handsome Complexion
Is one of the greatest charms a woman can
possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powders

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. X.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring leanliness and comfort.

cleanliness and comfort.

Time Table Is EFFECT MAY 20, 1884.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkess-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.50, 2.00, 2.30, 5.00, 7.25, 11.06 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 100, 215, 7.10 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.20 a. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.23 (express) a. m., 12.50 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3.30 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

parlor car), 3.30 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

FOR MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLA-HEM, EASTOR and PHILADELPHIA, 3.30 a. m., 12.50, 2.30, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 (with through car) a. m., 12.50 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 5.00, p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.
Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street. North river, at 8.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.20, 4.20 (express with Eufter parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 2.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.50 p. m. Sunday, 6.27 a. m.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



DELAWARE AND HUD-SON RAHLROAD.
Commencing Monday, July 30, all trains will arrive and depart from the new Lackawanna avenue station as follows:
Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.08, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m. For Farview, Waymart and Honeadale at 7.09, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m. For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and 30 at real at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.
For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 7.45, 8.45, 2.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.38 p.m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton Station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.46, 8.40, 2.24 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 117, 2.34, 3.40, 5.55, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.35 p.m.
From Moneadale, Waymart and Farview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 117, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.
From Moneadale, Waymart and Farview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 117, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.
From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.01, 10.06 and 11.55 a.m., 116, 2.14, 2.39, 5.10, 6.08, 7.20, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.



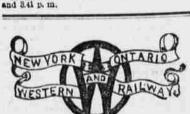
MAY 13, 1894.

Train leaves Scranton for Philadelphia and New York via. D. & H. R. at 7.45 a.m. 12.05, 2.83 and 11.39 p. m. via. D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 5.08, 11.20 a. m., and 1.39 p. m.
Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via. D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.30, 2.50, 6.07, 8.30 p. m.
Leave Scranton for White Haven, Harleton, Pottaville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottaville branches, via E. & W. V., 6.40 a.m., via. D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.88, e.00, p. m., via. D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.88, e.00, p. m., via. D., E. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.80 p.m.
Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate coints via. D. & H. R. R. 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 11.25 p.m., via. D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 p.m.
Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via. D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, and 11.38 p. m., via. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.19 p. m.
Leave Scranton for Hochester, Buffalo, Ni-zgara Falls, Dottroit, Chicago and all points west via. D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.15, 11.35 p. m., via. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.19 p. m.
Leave Scranton for Bochester, Buffalo, Ni-zgara Falls, Dottroit, Chicago and all points west via. D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 0.15, 11.35 p. m., via. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.09 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.20 p. in. via. D. L. & W. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.

DELAWABE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD
Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and als points East 140, 2.50, 515, 8.00 and 9.50 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p. m.
Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.51 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p. m.
Washington and way stations, 3.55 p. m.
Tobylanns accommodation, 6.10 p. m.
Expr. ss for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath. Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a. m. and 1.24 p. m., making closs connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Bouthwest.
Bath accommodation, 9 a. m.
Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p. m.
Nicnolon accommodation, at 4 p. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Binghamton and Elmira Express, 605 p. m. Express for Cortland, Syracusa, Oswego, Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.15 a. m. and 1.28 Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.15 a. m. and 1.24 p. m.
Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9 a. m. and 1.24 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Blcomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m. and 1.39 and 6.07 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.29 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.50 and 8.57 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 828 Lackawanna venue, or depot ticket office.

ERIE AND WYOMING VALLEY RAIL
Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Erie railroad at 6.35
a m, and 8.24 p, m. Also for Honesdale,
Hawley and local points at 6.35, 9.45 a.m., and
3.24 pm.
All the above are through trains to and
from Honesdale.
An additional train leaves Scranton for
Lake Ariel at 5.10 p.m. and arrives at Scranton from the Lake at 8.26 a m and 7.45 p.m.
Trains leave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.40 a. m.
and 3.41 p. m.



SCRANTON DIVISION.

In Effect June 24th, 1894. South Bound. North Bound. 202 204 206 205 203 201 Stations Sta Arrive Leave N. Y. Franklin St. West 42nd survey Weehawken Leave

All trains run daily except Sunday. f. signifies that trains stop on signal for pas-Rengers.
Fecure rates via Ontario & Western before purchasing tickets and save money. Day and Kingt Express to the West.

J.C. Anderson, Gen. Pass Agt.
T. Flitcroft, Div. Pass, Agt. Scranton, Pa

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